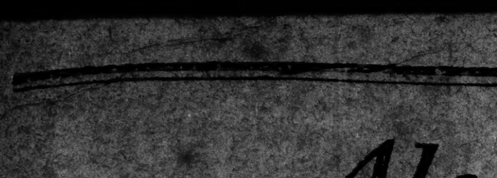
Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1808. [No. 2208.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.
March 25 d6m

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT
April 1. d

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town of Alexandsia, deceased, to the subscribers, for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:

That handsome three story Brick dwelling House and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth.

ALSO,

A neat, well finished, two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, west of Water-street, on the south side of D[illegible]street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10 [illegible]nd running back 91 feet 6 inches to a [illegible]lley.

[illegible]nditions of sale are one fifth the a[illegible]cash, at the execution of the deed [illegible]mainder in equal payments at 6, 12, [illegible]ix months on approved, indorsed [illegible]gotiable in the bank of Alexandria, se[illegible] also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,
William Ladd, } *Trustees.*
May 20 d

JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
[illegible]'s a Telltale.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.
May 28.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c &c.
April 7. d

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER,
TO BE PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA,
ENTITLED,
THE COLUMBIAN.

THE Subscriber, anxious to establish a Paper whose contents and principles shall be satisfactory to the moderate of both parties, presents to his friends and the liberal public in general, the following outlines of his plan, hoping that they may be consonant to feelings warm in the defence of liberty and the true interests of the country.

The work will at all times be open to the discussion of political matters, destitute of rancor on the one hand, or of overweening partiality on the other. The Editor's selections shall be made with care and attention, never sacrificing for any purpose the real interest of the community, or wandering from the established standard of truth.

In the natural course of affairs, it will sometimes be necessary, from a want of political matter, that the columns of a paper should be supplied with moral disquisitions, practically useful and interesting, and instructive anecdotes from historic research. Nor can this course be well objected to by those whose feelings are alive to the cause of genuine morality and religion. The Editor calculates with confidence upon receiving from those whose education and means of information will authorize it, a copious supply of materials on these subjects. His paper will be at all times open to receive the reflections of the man of science, or the deep research of the critical scholar.

Communications upon all matters, touching Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, together with plans for the general improvement in Canals, public Roads, and the various discoveries in any branch of learning or the mechanic arts, will be particularly sought after, and punctually inserted.

The editor, earnestly desirous to conciliate parties, will use his most strenuous endeavors to effect so desirable an object—and in the town of Alexandria, where he is attached by the strongest ties of nature, and of interest, he will ever consider it as a primary object, to destroy those seeds of dissention which have had the tendency to retard the growth and prosperity of the town. It is obvious to the most superficial observer, that the minutia of politics cause a difference of sentiment, and not those general and universally admired maxims in governmental institutions.

The principles of the great and illustrious Washington, together with his services, shall ever be revered.

The editor is far from desiring to impose on the minds of those who may favor him with their patronage, that his mind has assumed no stand on the important subject of politics, no! on the contrary, he unequivocally declares, that his sentiments are decidedly republican.

As soon as 400 subscribers shall be obtained this paper will be printed, weekly, at 2 D 50 cents per ann. payable, half yearly, in advance, after the receipt of the first number.

It will be printed with a neat type, and on good paper of the ordinary size.

If adequate encouragement should be offered, after the commencement of the paper, it will be published three times a week.

Having made arrangements for the necessary materials, and contracted with a gentleman of abilities to assist in the execution of the work, the citizens of Alexandria will be immediately waited on for their patronage—Subscription papers will also be left at the Coffee House and at the principal Book Stores,

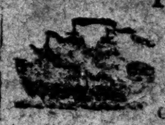
T. Longden.
June 14

NOTICE

THE Constables *give notice*, that they have been directed to give their attention to the execution of the following section of the law for diminishing the number of DOGS in the town of Alexandria, and that they shall proceed to execute the same.
June 22. 4t

SEC. 4—*And be it furthor enacted*, That all animals of the dog kind, kept within the town, shall wear a collar about their necks with the owner's name at length, at all times, on penalty of two dollars, to be paid by the owner or harborer of said animal; one half to the informer and the other half to the use of the corporation; to be recovered by warrant before any magistrate or the mayor for the time being; and said animal not having such collar, shall be forthwith killed or destroyed by the constables of the town.

For New-York,



The Schooner MARIA,
GEORGE FITZHUGH, Master;
Will sail on Sunday or Monday next. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Master on board at M'Clain's wharf.
The Master has for Sale, a few casks of
Excellent Amber Ale.
June 24. 2t*

Public Sale.

On MONDAY next, at half past 3 o'clock, will be sold, on Irwin's wharf,
50 hhds. first quality Sugar,
on a credit.

P. G. Marsteller.
June 24 dts

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Alexander Smith* to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 13th day of July next, a piece of ground with the houses and other improvements appertaining thereto, lying on the south side of Duke-street & west side of Water-street, being at the intersection of the streets, extending on Duke-street forty feet, on Water-street ninety-one feet six inches to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes for the several payments negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, sen.
James Keith, jun.
June 21. dts

JUST LANDED,
AND FOR SALE,
50 barrels FRESH LIMES.
Apply on Irwin's wharf.
June 23 3t

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 *Irish Linens*, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.
May 31.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS *REWARD.*

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst. a Bright Mulatto Man named

BOB,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS;

About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince Gerge's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.
Washington City, May 13—14.

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser

The Theatre in every civilized age, has occupied the attention of mankind, and excited serious discussion. If the stage be allowed the picture of life, there is nothing unnatural in an actors imitating it. In the time of Charles II. of England, the stage was licentious—but now when it is refined, and authors have so eminently displayed their genius in unfolding the deformity of vice, and the charms of virtue, we can discover no valid objection against theatrical representations.—Although the pulpit and the stage have been emblazoned as the supports of virtue and the terror of vice, yet when the divine will stigmatise and decry this noble institution, which in this age of refinement adorns with superior brilliancy the fascinating powers of virtue and morality, we might lend a feeble aid in its support. The stage would hardly need an humble advocate to defend its cause. The sock and the buskin, the humorous and dignified scenes of life, which awaken the emotions of the soul and the tender sensibility of the heart, form strong and irresistible proof of the fallacy of their arguments. Here virtue is emboldened by its own native blaze, to inflame the passions and sympathies of those whose breasts glow with the delightful sentiments of philanthrophy; to steal the tear of pity, and "draw forth the voice of sorrow from their bursting hearts." What is the object of the theatre? To represent life itself. "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players." Confined within the narrow circle of the theatre, we behold the true representation of the conduct and interests of man—grave, satirical and gay; he is at one moment aroused by the chilling principle of avarice—at another his soul expands itself in the vast ocean of comprehension. To instruct, delight and refine; to "wake the soul by tender strokes of art;" to infuse pity into the breasts of the obdurate; to soften the unfeeling heart; and shew man to man in his native undisguised robes—are the first principles of the stage. The lustre of the stage is its ornament. It contains within itself its own grand and ennobling principles. If the theatre is productive of immorality and vice, we must cast the censure upon the author and not the stage. Here genius, in the cause of virtue, exerts all its qualities, and the shaft of censure availeth but little against the good effects of theatrical representation.

To polish the manners, to observe the proper degrees of decorum, and refine the social virtues, in every age of civilization have been the intentions of theatrical institutions, and these are surely of utility to mankind. What has added such dignity and splendor to the human race but the improvement of manners, the refinement of society, and that genial glow of enthusiastic ardor which so nobly propagates and consolidates the maxims of morality and virtue. Ethics could not have received a kinder aid than the theatre to establish its principles. Could Painting itself convey a sublimer idea than the expression of Othello, hurried on by jealousy to murder his innocent wife? Can Music possess loftier strains and stronger influence than the passions maddened by rage, or attuned on the sweet harp of rapturous melody.

On the stage high and low life are acted. Tragedy, which embraces the crimes, high passions and virtues of man, represents to us a true image of life, wherein terror, pity, revenge, jealousy, envy, despair, and all the fiend-like qualities which evince to the mind the horrors of vice, impress it with a stern regard for justice and virtue, and paint to the imagination and judgment, in glowing and fervid colors, what miseries man must avoid, what virtues it is his duty to acquire.

The ball of science, which has passed from the east, in its constant and rapid revolutions & progress, must at last visit our land of freedom, and if science is to be nourished and fostered, why shall not our infant theatre be one of its receptacles? If ancient Greece and Rome, excelling us in all those lofty and elevated ideas which enable the mind to soar beyond the mere idea of reflection, and visit the difficult and hitherto untried scenes of mental perspicuity and real greatness, cultivated this rational and innocent amusement, why are we prohibited? Virtue is the soul-vivifying principle of tragedy. Who does not feel a degree of indignation, when he sees the villain ascending the ladder of fame, then looking down "scorning the base degrees by which he did ascend."—It is natural to humanity, to participate in the woes of distress, and no place can more seriously excite our sensibilities than the theatre, where we behold virtue cloathed in its own pure mantle, receiving its first reward. Besides, virtue, in the real scenes of life, is often the false basis upon which bad men build their mischievous designs.

Representation can no more disfigure the real principles and actions of men, than the painter can destroy the real self-existent features of his original. The copy must possess the beauties & faults of the original. Tell me not that the drama is less instructive than the sermon. Our divines are constantly holding up the mirror of truth, representing to us the deformity of vice, and the charms of virtue.—Does the drama ever depart from the strict and rigid rules of truth and justice? Does it ever paint a fiction?—It represents man as he is, not what he ought to be. The mere suggestions of fancy will never enable us to investigate the sober doctrines of truth, to draw a veil over the infirmities and weaknesses of humanity, or to conceal a part of the countenance, lest the whole should exhibit a soul, abandoned to all the unfeeling principles and ideas which degrade the social and rational being into the mere instinctive creature.

The stage has afforded a source of happiness and pleasure to mankind. Let us give a strict attention to the theatre, unless we find it is the baneful source of atheism, impiety, and vice. The ingenious the moral and instructive strains of Shakespear and Coleman, amuse the idleness of wealth and the security of peace; but when danger is near, and evil dissentions arise, the mind is not sufficiently at ease to relish the beauties of a plot—it seeks the nobler field of action, it requires to share a part in the real woes and ills of man.

In these times, which try the souls of men, "when poverty of a pale and consumptive hue" is the obstacle to the enjoyment of those true delights which the theatre affords, we should indulge a prudence and caution in their gratification. The mind requires some object upon which it may hang. It must have a hinge for all its nobler thoughts, sentiments and reflections. Virtue and morality can be as well inculcated by the sublimer powers of the drama, as by the revelation of divinity.—Man is an animal compounded of various qualities, in whom virtue and vice alternately predominate. Were he perfect, he would be the living image of his Creator. On the stage, and in life, we behold him wafted down the streams of folly and vice, by the lusts of passion. This aberration from his original purity, is excellently illustrated by him, who with majesty and grace treads the stage. The theatre, in fine, is a world. Here you view in strong and lively colors the horrors of vice, the soothing charms of virtue, and the dictates of chaste morality. The moralist may here deplore the misfortunes of man, the philosopher may draw the veil over the foibles and imperfections of his companions, becoming solitary and melancholy, unless society afforded charms to soothe and alleviate his cares and pains,

An Advocate of the Drama.

From the NEW YORK GAZETTE.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *May 25.*

You ask me, sir, if I think that the king of Sweden will be able to resist all the different powers now united against him? In answer to that question I must first consider the situation in which that sovereign is placed, the extent of his territory, the genius of his people: respecting the military art, the force of his armies, the nature and strength of the country into which the war will be carried, the state of his finances, and the succors he may expect from his allies. After considering all these things I think it will not be difficult to prove that the king of Sweden, however great may be his courage, will not be able for any length of time to resist numerous enemies. Only consider, sir, all the different powers with whom he has to contend: on one side you will find France, having at her disposal, in Denmark only an army of 70 000 men, commanded by the best generals in the world. That army is now ready to cross the Sound or the Great Belt. The remainder of the Danish navy is at her disposal, and is already collected on the shore opposite Sweden, waiting for a favorable opportunity to cross into that country. Undoubtedly that fleet of small boats, armed vessels, sloops of war, frigates, &c. may expect the greatest opposition from the British navy, if the court of St. James is aware of the emminent danger of Sweden, her only friend and ally in the world. But even admitting that the French will not be able to pour their armies into Sweden so soon as they expect, you are forced to acknowledge that Sweden will always be obliged, as long as the French menace her shores, to have a part of her army, which is indeed very weak, divided and ready to meet the invasion of her country on that side, as it might suddenly be effected with a fair wind if the British fleet was to be dispersed. The army of Sweden being already divided, what means will that power have to resist all the numerous armies of Russia that are now in the territory? If the account that we have received is correct, the king of Sweden after uniting all the resources of his kingdom has carried his forces to 60000 men, besides his militia, will it be too much for him to keep 40,000 soldiers to face about 100,000 Russians? and will 10,000 men be enough to resist all the forces of the French, or even one half of them if they were to cross to his dominions? He would fight bravely no doubt, but he would be overpowered by his enemies. But it is not enough to fight battles, to raise armies; a king so severely attacked on all sides must be sure that he will always have the means to pay his soldiers and supply them with provisions. What are the resources of Sweden to meet the danger that menaces her own existence? Is she a rich country, is her soil productive, are all the citizens united in opinion, are they all disposed to support such a war at the risk of their lives, fortunes and property? Is the militia of that country itself well trained and exercised and able to defend the kingdom if it was to be seriously attacked? Every one knows that Sweden is a poor country. If the king was to pay his armies only one year from his treasury it would remain empty at the end of the first campaign, and he would no doubt be obliged by necessity to seek for a dishonorable peace. England alone can help him in money, and she is certainly disposed to do it: with her money Gustavus may fight for a time it is true, but England's money cannot give him the means to beat and disperse his enemies. Her fleets may secure for a short time part of his dominions, but will they always secure them? Who is not acquainted with the vicissitudes that commonly attend a blockade by sea? In spite of the exertions of the British officers, a gale of wind, a hard winter itself may destroy all their best plans.

The fleet being driven only one day from the Sound or the Great Belt, the French fleet will take that opportunity to join their enemy on its own shore. Respecting the fleet of Sweden it may be kept in check by the Russian fleet, and nothing can then prevent all the French craft, gun boats, schrs. &c. to reach their destination. We know too well the policies of the British cabinet to suppose that the British ministers will even send a single English soldier to assist Sweden. Were they disposed to help her as the ally and friend of England, it would likely be only with her foreign troops called *German legion*, who do not amount to more than a few thousand men; and can it be expected that such succors would be able to defend the kingdom? That country in fact can only depend on her own warriors. May we not reasonably be permitted to suppose that the subsidies obtained by Sweden from England to support the war may not by accident be lost, or detained, at least in part? If such an unfortunate circumstance was to happen, how could the king pay his soldiers? Could he keep them under his standards by fair promises? Every one knows that a soldier will only serve his master as long as he is paid and his wants are provided for. Would not such an embarrassing circumstance produce murmurs and even riots among the soldiers and endanger the safety of Sweden? Petitions to the king from all the cities for peace would first take place, and if he was not to listen to them perhaps, in spite of his authority, a revolution would take place amongst a people well known for *their easy turn of mind*. It may be said that the kingdom of Sweden offers strong natural positions, and that a few soldiers in some particular places could stop a strong body of troops. Admitting that assertion to be true, I would say that these positions would be excellent indeed if the war was to be conducted as it was formerly, if the means of defence were proportioned to those of attack, but it is not now the case. I have just before observed that 100 000 Russians were marching against 40 000 Swedish soldiers. In some places I do not doubt that the king of Sweden will resist the Russians with advantage, and even will beat part of their forces.—But if in a single point his line was to be forced, his successes would not be of any advantage to him. Obliged to fall back not to expose his flanks he would deliver part of his country to the enemy; in that case new forces would surely come to his assistance, he would form new corps from his militia but can you expect that new levies of citizens could resist long against troops of the line? His enemies would also receive reinforcements, they would come on him with new rage, in great numbers, and would finally take his own capital: not able to carry on an offensive war he would retreat, fight with courage, despair, till he would be brought into such a small circle of resources and real means of defence that he would certainly lose his crown. Is it in fact natural to suppose that Gustavus could fight long against the population of Russia? Against a power who had no enemies but himself, against a power who could bring against him, if it was necessary, an army of 300 000 men?

Having constantly to fear the invasion of the French, part of his forces would be of no use to him; and if he was to send them against the Russians, the French with a few thousand men, who could without great danger be sent into his kingdom, would bring the desolation to the very gates of Stockholm: but this is not a I spoke only of the Prussians always leave the king of Sweden fighting like hero against them when suddenly the ne comes that all the French army is in centre of his states. Such a thing is pos ble, and may certainly take place. If divides or not his army, what would be his situation? What remedy would genius of that great monarch find to sa him if such evils were to fall at once up him! If Russia alone can make him tre ble, what will it be when she will be erfully assisted by a French army? king of Sweden is brave, his char stands high in the world, but his kin is too small, his resources too little t sist his powerful enemies. Was he or of Russia perhaps he might do so thing for the world, he could at least with reasonable hope his forces aga those of France; but as he is king o small and poor state, he will be lost ever if he does not try to make a pe with his enemy, a peace that will be graceful for his people, for his honor; peace that will wound his feelings, which will be absolutely necessary to sa him. If he is not willing to sacrifice p of his states to save the rest he will ranked amongst the kings who have l their crowns, and after all his courage perseverance he will not be pitied even his former friends. Such is my opinio sir, I give it to you as I conceive it, I should however be very happy if it not prove correct.

I am yours.

From the Republican Crisis.

Honest men may be imposed upon, for a season lend their support to the worst foes; but when they perceive the wickedness of these impostors, and the destruction to which they are conducting them; they will rend the mask and fro into disgrace the unprincipled demagogue and his seducive arts. These are tru which, even now, make the ears of "exclusive patriots" to tingle. They a practical illustration already in the "tide of successful experiment." The sistless flood, commencing in the no will roll onwards, bearing away the fe mounds which a sinking and desperate tion can oppose.

The very *materials* of which the de cratic party is composed, are a suffi guarantee of its short lived existence. rude elements are not more heterogene —and we have consequently seen the violent fermentations, the most alarm explosions, and the most deleterious c binations and results that were ever duced in the laboratory of *political exp ment*. Look at the family broils w have kept the democratic household in petual uproar ever since the party we authority. Proscriptions have trod close on the heels of power; and to be cessful in this patriotic game of ins and has been, in general, but the prelud denunciations, slanders, infamy and 'Tis unprincipled ambition, and tyran thirst for power and gold, which has cu us with so many self-styled "friend the people;" and until the people s learn to estimate by a better standard. hollow professions of these political fa pies, the land will mourn and we shall come a reproach and a proverb in the e But the "prospect before us" is brigh ing; and we congratulate our bel country that the people have not suff and labored in vain—Their conversio democracy, from the principles of W ington, was an experiment upon th They listened to those political em who talked of man's perfectibility— ian fields—Utopian laws, and the di of reason. Yes, they liste like first parents, to the voice o and like them, have been for the their (political) happiness they are repentant a PAY. is, not like their dep principles, an experime conviction of the heart and the u standing. They have tasted of the and found it bitter. They bowed to brace the image, and it stung them to soul.

Such repentance promises a lasting formation.

A Brick House for Sale or Re

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs *cholls*, on the north side of Pr street, between Fairfax and Water-stree offered for sale on a liberal credit. For p culars apply to

John C. Vowel

January 12.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

LONDON, *April 27.*

A letter transmitted from rear admiral Purvis to vice admiral the right hon. lord Collingwood.

His majesty's ship Alcesie, in shore, off Cadiz, April 4.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that when at anchor to-day with his majesty's ship Mercury, and Grasshopper brig, St. Sebastian's lighthouse S. E. distance three miles, wind WSW. a large convoy of the enemy was discovered coming close along shore from the northward, under the protection of about 20 gun boats and a numerous train of artillery on the beach. At 8 P. M. I made the signal to weigh and attack the convoy, and stood directly in for the body of them, then off the town of Rota; at 4 the enemy's shots and shells from the gun boats and batteries going far over us; his majesty's ships opened their fire, which was kept up with great vivacity until half past 6, when we had taken 7 of the convoy, and drove a great many on shore on the surf; compelled the gun boats to retreat, which they did very reluctantly, and not until two of them were destroyed; and actually silenced the batteries at Rota, which latter service was performed by the extraordinary gallantry and good conduct of captain Searle, in the Grasshopper, who kept in upon the shoal to the southward of the town, so near, as to drive the enemy from the guns with grape from his 32-pound carronades, and at the same time kept in check a division of gun boats that had come out from Cadiz to assist the others engaged by the Alcesie & Mercury. It was a general cry in both ships "only look how nobly the brig behaves!"

The situation of our little squadron was rather a critical one, tacking every fifteen minutes close on the edge of the shoal, with the wind in, and frequently engaged on both sides; in the heat of the action, the first lieutenant, Allen Stewart, volunteered to board the convoy, if I would give him the boats. I was so struck with the gallantry of the offer, that I could not refrain from granting them; although attended with great risk. He went, accompanied with lieutenant Pipon and lieutenant Hawky of the royal marines, who most handsomely volunteered to go, as their party were chiefly employed working the ship; Mr. Arscott and Mr. Day, master's mates, Messrs. Parker, Adair, Crooker, M'Caul, and M'Lean, midshipmen; they were soon followed by the Mercury's boats, under the command of lieut. Gordon, and lieut. Wylock. Mr. Duncan and Mr. R. Cummings, master's mates. The boats led by lieut. Stewart, pushed on in the most gallant manner, boarded & brot out seven tartans from under the very muzzle of the enemy's guns, and from under the protection of the barges and pinnaces of the combined fleet, which had by that time joined the gun-boats.

I was greatly indebted to lieuts. Hickman and Jervoise (who both wished to go in the boats) for the spirited and well directed fire they kept up from the main deck; also to Mr. Westlake, the master, for his great attention to the steering and working the ship, and I have much pleasure in adding that the other officers, seamen and marines behaved with the utmost bravery and coolness, capts. Gordon and Searle (whose gallantry and excellent conduct it might be presumption in an officer of my standing in the service to comment upon) also report upon the great bravery and coolness of their respective officers, seamen and marines. It is with much pleasure I have to add, the frigates have received no material damage; the Mercury, an anchor shot away, her sails and rigging cut, though not much; our sails and rigging in the same way; but the Grasshopper, I am sorry to say, is a great deal damaged in the hull, the main topmast shot through, sails and running rigging cut almost to pieces; she had one man mortally wounded, the gunner and two others wounded, but not severely.

The captured vessels are all loaded on government account for the arsenal at Cadiz;—and I am happy to say has a very considerable quantity of valuable ship timber.

The zest of this little service was greatly heightened by being performed in the mouth of Cadiz harbour, and in the teeth of 11 sail of the line.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MURRAY MAXWELL.

Rear Admiral Purvis, &c, &c.

NEW-YORK, June 21.

The French privateer schooner *La Confiance*, arrived here from the island of Guadaloupe, has been nearly rebuilt at the ship yards, under the pretence of being refitted. On Saturday last the carpenters who had done the repairs, having suspicions that she was going to take French leave without paying them for their work, got an attachment against him, and with the assistance of the sheriff, took off her rudder and dismantled her. However on Monday the captain paid all expences, and she will sail on a cruize in the course of this week. We understand that the captain of the privateer has been heard to say, that he would be revenged for this affront, by capturing the first American vessel he falls in with at sea. The force of the Confiance is 10 guns and 40 men.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

Capt. Van Dine, of the schr. Soderstom, arrived at New York in 6 day from Moose Island, Passamaquoddy, informs, that a few days previous to his leaving Moose Island, it was reported that two of the soldiers on guard made their escape to the British side, with 50 bbls. of flour each. "Business was getting dull in that line."

We understand that the Dey of Algiers has lately given grounds to distrust his peaceable dispositions towards the U. S. After having settled with the American consul there the differences which arose in December last, including the case of the Algerine seamen who perished in the rescue of the American vessel captured by one of the Dey's cruizers, he suddenly set up a demand about the middle of March for two thousand dollars a man, threatening to put Mr. Lear in chains if not paid in 24 hours. This was resisted. He then gave notice, that two frigates and other cruizers, just on the point of sailing, had orders to capture American vessels, which would infallibly go into execution unless the money should immediately be paid.—To obtain a recall of the orders, Mr. Lear thought it best to comply; signifying to the Dey that he should communicate it to his government as the result of the force put on him. The day before Mr. Lear was threatened, the Danish consul, on the pretext that arrears were due from his government, had been seized by order of the Dey, and actually set to work among the slaves, with an iron chain of 40 lbs. fastened to him. Mr. Lear had circulated through the consuls at different ports, this state of things with the Algerine regency.

(Nat. Intel.)

IMPORTANT EXTRACT.

When we consider that the following editorial article is from the London Courier, a ministerial print, it will be read with no ordinary attention. Really on perusing it, one cannot help asking, has Mr. Rose then mistaken his instructions?

The American official paper, the National Intelligencer, of the 21st ultimo, the paper to which Mr. Jefferson, or Madison, the secretary of state, sometimes send articles of their own writing, give the following account of the result of Mr. Rose's mission.

"We understand that the negociations between our government and Mr. Rose, were on Friday last brought to a close by the receipt of his final note. They are said to have been suspended on this preliminary requisition made by him that the President's proclamation should be rescind. ed. Mr. Rose in the first instance apprised our government of his authority to offer reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake, without specifying what that reparation would be; but required that previously to its being made, the proclamation should be revoked. Much interlocutory matter passed; when he was informed that if he would state the reparation and assurances he was empowered to make, and they should be considered by our government as satisfactory, they would be taken as a pledge of amity, and that the act of reparation and revocation of the proclamation should bear contemporaneous date. This, in his ultimatum, he declined doing."

We have reason to believe that the above is by no means a correct statement. We do not believe Mr. Rose required that the proclamation interdicting the ports and waters of America to our ships of war should be rescinded, previously to the reparation for the Chesapeake being made. Such a proposition would have been obviously liable to such an answer as the following: 'You ask us to rescind our proclamation before we know whether the reparation you offer is such a one as we can accept.' The following we think to be a much more correct representation. It was given in the New York Evening Post, one of the American papers:

Mr. ROSE—"Supposing, sir, that I should now, in the name of my government, offer yours *prompt and ample* reparation for the affair of the Chesapeake, and, to disembarrass the question of all possible difficulty, we will suppose the reparation offered *to be perfectly satisfactory*, am I to understand that, *this being done and accepted* by the American government, the president would *then* recall the proclamation interdicting British ships of war from your ports and harbors?"

Mr. MADISON (secretary of state.)—"No, sir; I tell you frankly, the president would not. The attack on the Chesapeake is by no means considered by us as the sole or principal cause of complaint against Great Britain: and I shall admit to you, *that if it had not happened*, the president would *in all probability* have issued a proclamation of similar import: The proclamation is, therefore, not to be rescinded till all cause of complaint is removed." [*Evening Post.*]

From the New-York Evening Post, June 20.

Instead of "cudgelling our brains" to furnish amusement for our readers we avail ourselves of the labors of others. The following extracts plant "hard hits" on the nob of his AMERICAN MAJESTY *Thomas the first.*

From the American Citizen of this morning.

"In this state, therefore, no matter what our conjectures might have been, it was not known till the end of December that Mr. Jefferson declined a *third* election.

Observe now the surprise—mark the management which followed.

But let me first observe, for the fact can not be concealed, that Mr. Jefferson, in his circular, *marched deliberately out of his way to hit governor Clinton in favor of Mr. Madison.* The attack on age, which was an attack on his own consistency, bears upon the face of it the meaning of an indirect nomination of Mr. Madison, *as his successor.*

Before this indirect nomination was made which, if ultimately successful, may occasion the ruin of the republican party, all eyes were turned to governor Clinton as the next president.

But it was no sooner made than intrigue and deception commenced their work."

DEMOCRACY.—Accounts from Albany state, that the council of appointment had adjourned, without making any appointments or removals—and that certain democrats of that city had denounced judge Tompkins.

[*New York pap.*

From the Washington Expositor.

We have been requested by one of our medical friends, to republish the following extract from the works of the celebrated Dr. Rush; a request with which we cheerfully comply, as "prevention is better than cure."

Let me advise my countrymen in sickly situations, to prefer woolen and cotton to linen clothes in the summer and autumnal months. The most sickly parts of the island of Jamaica have been rendered more healthy since the inhabitants have adopted the use of woollen and cotton garments instead of linen.

During the late war, I knew many officers, both in the British and American armies, who escaped fever in most sickly places, by wearing woollen shirts or waistcoats constantly next to their skins.

I have heard the present diminution of the human body, in strength and size, compared with its ancient vigor and form, ascribed in part to the introduction of linen garments. I am not disposed to controvert this opinion, but I am sure of the efficacy of woollen clothes in wet and cold climates, in preventing fevers of all kinds. The parliament of Great Britain compels every one that dies within the island to be buried in a woollen shirt, or winding sheet. The law would be much wiser if it compelled every body to wear woollen garments next to their skins during life, and linen after death.

Medical Inquiries, vol. 2.

Died, at his plantation on Horse-Creek, in Scriven county, state of Georgia, *Mr. Michael Dougharty*, aged 135 years, and was one of the first settlers in that state, The day before he died, he walked two miles—the day on which he died, he eat a hearty dinner, smoked his pipe and in two hours afterwards expired—which was on the 29th day of May, 1808.

Discourse on *GAMING.*

THIS EVENING, at half past 7 o'clock, *J. Ogilvie* will deliver, in Mr. Generes's ball room, a discourse on GAMING.

Tickets of admission, *Half a Dollar* each, may be had at the door of the ball room.

June 25.

THE PUBLIC

ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THE

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE

WILL OPEN ON

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1808,

With the celebrated COMEDY, *in five acts, called*

THE COUNTRY GIRL.

Moody,	Mr. Warren.
Harcourt,	Mr. Wood.
Sparkish, (with a song)	Mr. Jefferson.
Belville,	Mr. Cone
Country Boy,	Mast. Harris.
William,	Mr Seymour.
Servant to Belville,	Mr. Briers.
Miss Peggy, the Country Girl, with the song of "*Get away Sorrow,*" composed by Mr. Bray,	Mrs. Wilmot.
Alithea,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Lucy,	Mrs. Francis.

To which will be added, a new musical entertainment, in two acts, never performed here, called

OF AGE TO-MORROW.

As performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, with the most unbounded applause.

Baron Wellinghurst,	Jefferson.
Baron Pfifferberg,	Bray.
Hans Molkier,	Blisset.
Fritz,	Briers.
Servant,	Harris.
Lady Van Brumback,	Mrs. Francis.
Sophia,	Miss Hunt.
Maria,	Mrs. Wilmot.

*** *The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to commence precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.*

††† *Admittance—Box, One Dollar—Pit, Seventy-Five Cents—Gallery, Fifty Cents.*

FOR SALE,

My SEAT in King George county. It lies on the head of one of the branches of Machodock creek, between four and five miles below King George court house, and on the main road leading from Fredericksburg to Mattox Bridge. The situation is healthy, affords fine water, embraces the great advantages of proximity to the court house of the county, church, mills, tobacco inspections, navigations, fish, fowl, oysters, &c. enjoys respectable neighbors and genteel society; and from its central position between Potomac and Rappahannock, thereby commanding the benefit of both these rivers, is particularly well suited to the business of any gentleman of profession. Wherefore it will be sold either with as much land as will afford a competent support of wood and water, with the improvements alone, or with between four and five hundred acres, as shall be most convenient to the purchaser; and possession can be had on the first day of January next. This land lies level, generally; possesses an abundance of materials for fencing, some timber for building and occasional repairs, a plentiful stock of fire wood, and is of the usual soil in this neighborhood that does not lie immediately on the margin of the broad water courses.

The improvements consist of a dwelling house of convenient size, perfectly new, built of the best materials, handsomely finished with a fine cellar to it, and a variety of other accommodations for a genteel family—a store house with a counting room to it, and a fine cellar to the whole of that building also—a barn, comprising stable and granary—a good house with other accommodations for an overseer, and customary houses of other descriptions—to which are annexed a well laid off productive garden handsomely paled in, a good yard, some valuable wheat and grass lots, and orchards of a variety of selected fruits of the most approved kinds; and all well enclosed.

Also, another Tract of Land, in Culpepper county, containing about two hundred acres, mostly in wood, and unimproved.

In the event of the sales of the foregoing Lands, I will dispose of some valuable Negroes my Plantation utensils, some Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle, Hogs, Horses, &c. Among the latter are a pair of good Saddle Horses that match well for a Carriage, some excellent Work Horses, and a thorough bred Stud Horse only seven years old in April last. He is an excellent Foal-getter, and from his size, blood, and figure, is justly entitled to be ranked among the first class of Horses in this country. The whole of this property, excepting my negroes, which I shall dispose of in my neighborhood for their own accommodation, will be sold under a small reserve that will be required in money, or at short dates, at private bargain, either on easy payments in the purchasers own paper, if satisfactorily secured, for approved bonds well endorsed, property in Alexandria or its vicinity, or suitable merchandize.

The premises can be reviewed and terms made known by application to G. CHAPIN, esqr. cashier of the Bank of Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing in King George county.

R. W. Ashton.

Virginia, King George county, June, 24th (25) 1808. } 2aw3w.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A SHORT TIME,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING *AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:*

Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington,

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:

By GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.
Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the publib mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—And as the profits of this work, after the expences of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

☞ *Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such as demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.*

Alex. 18th June, 1808.

Wanted Immediately,

A quantity of *good clean FLAXSEED*, for cash, by

Daniel Macleod, *Painter*,
Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

WHEREAS JOHN CLOPPER hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria county at the suit of EVE BOYER and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice is therefore given*, to the creditors of the said JOHN CLOPPER that on Monday, 27th inst. between the hours of 7 and 3 o'clock of the same day, at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said JOHN CLOPPER, and a trustee appointed agreably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then & there shewn to the contrary,

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 20th day of June, 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.

June 20

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;

WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the sett.

ROBERT GRAY.

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7.
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.
2000 lbs. green Coffee.
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

New-York Lottery.

First drawn number, this morning, being the 40th day of drawing, is entitled to

10,000 Dollars.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE OF

25,000 *Dollars is still in Wheel.*

Total gain of the wheel 20,630 Dollars, on the close of the 39th day's drawing.

☞ Present price of Tickets 15 Dollars, and but few on hand.

R. GRAY.

June 7.

The American Artillerists Companion

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d and inspector of artillary of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St, Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H. H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol, 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March

FOR SALE,

A likely young *NEGRO MAN*—he is accustomed to farming work and is a tolerable good coarse shoemaker.

Apply to the Printer.

June 22. eo

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,
Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *George and Thomas Burroughs*, expired this day: All persons having claims against said concern, will please present them to the subscriber, and those indebted thereto are desired to make payment to him.

George Burroughs.

Aquia, 6th May. 2aw

The subscriber will Sell.

On a credit of 6 12 and 8 months, either of the HOUSES occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOTS on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek; and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria, with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber.—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or or the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

S. COOKE.

April 14. 1aw

GEORGE EIRCH,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria,

THAT he has commenced painting PROFILES in the neatest style—also, cutting them at his room in King street, four doors above the Indian-Queen; where he has for sale, a number of Prints—Views of Philadelphia, Richmond, Mount-Vernon, &c.

July 23. eo3t*

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, June term, 1808.

ORDERED,

That *Hugh Carolin*, administrator of James Carolin, deceased, do insert the following advertisement twice in each week for 4 weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Teste,

ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *James Carolin*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of December next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June, 1808.

Hugh Carolin, *Adm'r.*
of James Carolin.

June 22. 2aw4w

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)

NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT *On Prince-Street*

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necssary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceeded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of ex cellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near *Messrs. Marsteller and Young's* wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brocket.

June 1. 2aw

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Andrew Parks* to the subscriber for the purpose of securing a debt due from the said Parks to William A. Washington, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 11th day of July next, if fair; otherwise on the next fair day; a tract of LAND, in the county of Jefferson, state of Virginia, containing 38 acres—also another Tract adjoining the above mentioned, containing 222 acres, three rods and thirty-four perches.

Henry S. Turner.

June 6. 1aw5w

☞ SHOES ☜

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy, from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of

SHOES.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ON HAND,

Soap and Candles in boxes.
Cotton in bales.
Draught Porter in bbls.
One pipe Madeira and
Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6. d3t 1awtf

TO RENT,

THE *STORE* at the corner of Prince and Union-streets, now in the occupation of *Benjamin Shreve*, jun. For terms apply to

John Janney.

6 mo 14. oaw6w.

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has, addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } WINES.
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

---

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica } WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS *of good quality*
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; [illegible] salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

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PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)